LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. The Pension Question. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: It is impossible to see how the position of the Democratic party on the pension question, shrough the action of the majority of the House pension committee, led by Colonel Matson, can be regarded by any soldier or their real friends in either party as anything else than hypocritical and delusive. Matson's report to the House is a burlesque upon justice to the Union soldier and ought to bury aim and his party in Indiana under 10,000 Republican majority in November, and will, when the old soldiers of Indiana and their friends come to understand the full meaning of that remarkable document, and the application of its propositions to the claims of the Union soldiers for justice, and relief to the dependent and totally disabled ones. It begins with a pretense of granting a better measure of relief than proposed by the Grand Army, by trying to fleure out that "I cent" per day for the term of service will give more than \$12 per month to the totally disabled men, as \$12 per month to the totally disabled men, as asked for by the Grand Army. Just how this undignified, insulting per diem, "one-cent" a day proposition will stand for examination let us see. For total disability \$12 per month was agreed upon by the National Encampment as the lowest amount that would procure the bare necessaries of life; but we got further and beyond what is asked by the Grand Army, says Colonel Matson, with a show of affected generosity towards the soldiers in his efforts at try-ing to please Cleveland and the Southern Democrate with a plan so hypocritical and unjust that the soldier who will now support him and his party places himself squarely in opposition to justice to his comrades. In order to make this "one cent" proposition equal or ex-ceed \$12 per month, the soldier must have en-listed early in '61, veteranized in '64, and served until Lee's corrender. Of the entire number enlisting during the war not one-fifth came out in '61, as they were not all needed at once and could not have been armed or equipped by the government in its then impoverished condition. Of this one-fifth who volunteered in '61, not onefifth of them served three years; they were either killed, died of disease or were disabled and discharged, and 90 per cent of those who served the full term of three years are now on the rolls, in many cases, at higher rates than Colonel Matson's report would give them.

The great mass of volunteers enlisted after August, 1862, and would not nearly get, as a rule, \$12 per month under Colonel Matson's plan. Now, after more than twenty years' waiting for a measure of justice to the soldiers who saved the Union, the majority of the Democratic House pensions committee, headed by Matson, candidate for Governor of the great State of Indiana, insults the soldiers of his own and other parties with a proposition that ought to be spurned with contempt by every honest man. The high purpose of legislation on this matter thould be to save every soldier who honorably wore the blue from having to apply for or accept sharity from the local authorities in the poorhouses of our counties—a direct tax upon the State. One class of disabled soldiers cannot be down below another. The man three months, six months bread, meat, clothing and fuel, as one who served three or four years, when so disabled that be cannot earn his living. But Colonel Matson says to the soldiers that if 90 cents, \$1.80, \$2.70 and \$3.65 per month will not keep you from starvation, when you are disabled or sixty-two years of age, you have the privilege of applying to the local anthorities, township trustees and overseers of the poor, as other citizens; and to carry the insulting proposition further, pro-poses to apply his one-cent idea to the widows of deceased soldiers. Common sense dictates that when a woman loses her husband she, as a rule, loses her support, and her loss is the same and the obligations to care for her the same, whether her husband served three months or three years. Just how Colonel Matson can show that one set of men or their widows can subsist on one-fourth to one-half that allowed another class does not appear, no one but a blind, unreason-ing partisan Democrat can figure it out, and yet the Democratic party, in its State platform, an-nounces itself the faithful friend of the soldier, in a resolution about as indefinite as to what they will do if put in power again. The truth is, Matson is but an old-time Northern doughface, that will get down and grovel in the dirt before the solid-South ring of his party. and would consign his late comrades to poor-houses and paupers' graves by thousands to please that ring of his party, else he never would have attempted to blind the Union sol-

diers with his contemptible proposition. If Republicans cannot improve on his plan, they too deserve defeat. But the party that gave us Lincoln, Morton and Logan we yet believe has enough of its old-time honesty and principles left to say to the soldiers of the Union, "Boys, we pledge ourselves, if successful in November, to do what is just and right for you at the first session of the next Congress and will put it into our State and national platforms in clear, unmistakable terms." Old soldiers, we advise ten thousand of you to go to the Chicago convention and convince our Republican friends that the soldiers and their sons will give them victory at the polls in November if they will agree to take up our case and cut the red tape delays out of it at the next Congress. Our age will average fifty years by that time, and no soldier who volunteered to help save our Union from destruction should be asked to wait onger than that age. Matson's committee's cosition to place us on the rolls at sixty-two is as unjust to the Union soldier as his one cent a day for totally disabled soldiers, and their widows if sixty-two. Every loyal-hearted woman in the land ought to help us kick the party out of existence that offers such a proposition. The Union soldiers should ask for and agree to this, viz.: Make the honorable disenarge the only evidence necessary, and place every regular and volunteer soldier, sailor and marine on the pension rolls for life at the age of fifty years, at \$8 per month, giving those who served the full term of three and four years, say \$10 and \$12 per month as a service pension. This will put the whole business into three groups and dispense at once with the injustice and glaring inequalities of the ratings in the present system below eight dollars. This plan is nearer justice than reopening the arrears act, which would give fortunes to a few and nothing to ninety out of every hundred. The people are willing to grant a reasonable measure of relief, and would, no doubt, as a rule, indorse the above propositions and sustain the Republican party in carrying them into effect at the first

will," and a Republican President will be inaug-prated March 4, 1889, and Indiana placed in the with ten thousand majority in November. TERRE HAUTE, April 30. Doing Voorhees Injustice.

ession of the next Congress. Will it do so?

Let the leaders answer with an emphatic "We

to the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The course of the Journal towards Senator Voorhees, Mr. Coy and Mr. Harrison grieves me. Nothing could be more unjust, not to say inboman. I have seen somewhere a phrase like this, "Facit per alium, facit per se," which is said to mean that what a man does by another be is just as responsible for as if he does it with als own hands. Now if this be true, it is cruel to single out the hand that does it or the month that says it, and hold it alone responsible. There is no doubt that Voorhees said the things illeged, but he was only speaking the sentiments of the Democratic party of that period, and for hat matter of this period as well. There were then, as now, individul Democrats who were beterithan the party. Some went to the front and were good soldiers, but there was not a Democonvention in all that period, national, State, county or township, that did not say in substance the same thing, the braver and more consistent of them going into such associations as the Knights of the Golden Circle to reduce their words to deeds. Now why single out Mr. Voorhees as a target for such shots as Senator Ingails hurial It is cruel. Need not tell me that the party has repented. Not a bit of it; neither has Mr. Voorhees. Every loyal Democrat rejoices in the supremacy of their Southern colleagues through the shotgun methods by which that supremacy is secured, as they rejoiced over the first Bull Run defeat of the Union forces. Now if there was anything reprehensible in Mr. Voorhees's speeches and letters of that period, let the party for whom he spoke have its due portion. And it is the same now that it was then. Have they not indorsed the Knights and all they did by electing its leaders to office, Voorhees included, though possibly only a con-tributing member! True they are unwilling to trust one of their representative men for a State office, and have had to go into the Republican ranks for their Governor and other leading men, but the party is the same now as it was then. And see how the Journal and other indiscreet papers heap oblequy upon Mr. Coy. What he did was for others, and the party has never disclaimed his deeds, but on the contrary has protected him everywhere. Democrats refused to indict and to convict. The party could not do more to in-dorse and approve his deeds than it has done. It makes his work its own. Now why visit your malediction upon Mr. Coyl He is only the much abused instrument of the party. And the same of Dr. Harrison of Insane Hospital

mere instruments rest and teach the young men who were not a part of the terrible events of twenty-five years ago that the Demo-cratic party of that period had in Mr. Voorbees a faithful mouthpiece and nothing more; that they indersed him then as they inderse him now; not forgetting to say that the party of to-day fully in-dorses Mr. Coy and his methods and Dr. Harrison and his methods, maggoty butter for the insane and all. It does not signify that the party has repented because it passes by its own leaders and takes up men who were Republicans then to lead them now. These Republicans have gone down to the Democratic plane, that is all; the Democratic party has not come up a particle and never will. Though some of these Democratic leaders were soldiers when Voorhees was calling them ugly names, they have forgiven him for the sake of office, which they could not get in the Republican party. Let us onor them for what they were and pity them for what they are, assuring them bowever, that our pity does not lead us to follow them into the Democratic camp. We may even be glad that there is virtue enough left in the Democratic party to be so ashamed of the men who were Democrats in the war times as not to trust them as leaders, but we need not condone the offenses of the war period nor indorse the methods of Coy and Dr. Harrison or Voorhees. U. L. SEE.

Disability Service Pension. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: "Vigo," in his communication in your issue of Monday last, opposes the repeal of the limitation to the arrears of pension, but gives no reasons for the same, except that it would require the outlay of a vast sum of money should the limitation be removed. Well, the same objection would apply to his proposition to pay to all ex-soldiers a service pension of \$8 per month, the great difference being that the latter scheme would require almost as great an amount annually, for many years to come, and besides would go to men who make no claim to disability, many of whom are wealthy and not in need of assistance, while that paid out for arrears would go to those who have proven themselves to be suffering from disabilities contracted while in line of duty in the the army, many of whom are now not receiving sufficient to pay house rent, saying nothing of the necessaries of life. These pensioners who have not received the arrears are, at least the larger proportion of them, the men who preferred duty to answering sick call or hospital life, and who, since their discharge, have with the same spirit struggled along, paying out their savings for medical treatment, hoping year after year that they might be restored to health, until with advancing years, and increased violence of disabilities, all hopes of recovery abandoned, and by advice of friends and physician they finally apply for the pension which they might have had many years previous, but, under the present unjus law, they are paid only from date of application. It would not seem possible that any one would advocate a service pension to the able-bodied and wealthy veterans until justice be done the disabled, and they all placed upon the same

There is no doubt but that, should the present Congress pass an act granting a pension to every veteran ex-soldier who is or may be suffering from dissoility, and who is now, or when they may reach the age of say sixty years, and to the widows and minor children of deceased soldiers, it would meet with general approval but until those suffering from disability, the aged and feeble, the widow and orphan are cared for, it would seem to be folly to expect or ask Congress to pass a service law, granting a pension to able-bodied and wealthy ex-soldiers, and should "bs looked upon as buncombe, should anyone during the coming campaign advocate it The Arrears of Pensions Act.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal

In your issue of April 30 an article appears signed "Vigo," discouraging the demands being made for reopening the arrears of pensions act. It seems to me that "Vigo" has a hobby, or is decidedly unfair. It is to be presumed from his writing that he has received his pension with the arrears, or that he is not expecting to receive anything from ary law that may be passed, other than a service pension. I have nothing to say to "Vigo's" wish for the wiping out of the inequality of rating, but don't see where the granting of arrears to those who never received such benefits can in any way interfere with the granting of pensions to those deserving them. Now, let us see how the case stands with thousands of soldiers that filed their claims before 1880, and got the vension from date of dis-ability. Should they now be rated at \$12 per month, same as those that have received no arrears, then it is an injustice to the latter. Thousands of soldiers failed to take advantage of the 1888 limitation from the fact that while they realized they were physically disabled they were yet able to successfully labor for their own support and that of their families, and in the eyes of a large per cent. of the people, until the Democracy began to pose as the soldiers' friend, a soldier drawing a pension and having no visible disability was looked upon as a government pauper. As the two great political parties are proclaiming their unbounded love for the ex-Union soldier, and making great capital of it, why should the soldier not receive at the hands of either of them his just dues? An applicant for a pension now at this late day must prove his disability incurred while in the line of duty, not that it is the result of something contracted then, but the disability itself was contracted then. Such being the case, he certainly is entitled to his pension from that time. The fact that he failed to apply for it before a specified time doesn't alter the fact that his disability dates back at least as far as 1865. The Republican party has made a good showing as the soldiers' friend, but had they gone ahead and done full justice to them, there would have been no thunder of soldiers' friend for the Democrats to steal when they stole the presidency.

Terre Haute, Ind., May 1. Ex-Soldier.

That Reform School Master. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

There are so many wide statements in Mr.

Charlton's card in Saturday's Journal that I shall have to correct a few of them. Otto Swisher was convicted as being an accessory in a grand larceny case and was sentenced to one. not two, years. On the recommendation of the judge and prosecuting attorney, Governor Gray sent him to the Reform School. The judge told me, in the court-room after sentence had been pronounced, that he believed him to be innocent of criminal intent, but, being in the company he was, he could do nothing but give him the lightest sentence. He also said he would, at any time he was called upon, sign a petition for his pardon. As to my visit there, I was last at the school the 10th of February. According to papers an officer showed to his parents, Otto left there'the 16th. at 11 o'clock at night. At the time of my visit he told me he had been promised his discharge the 1st of March. Mr. Drake, the clerk in the office, told me he understood he had been promised his discharge at that date. The last words Otto said to me, on leaving him that day, was to have his father and mother come after him in a buggy the 1st day of March. Now, does it stand to reason that I should, thinking he had only twenty-one days to serve, induce him to run away? He never spoke of such a thing the day of my visit. He told his parents and myself that the reason he left was because the boy he worked with at night was going to report him in the morning—what for he did not say—and he was afraid of being taken off of the gas-house, if not punished. As to knowing of his whereabouts, I told Mr. C.'s informant that I did not know where he was, and do not now, and never did since he left this city. His parents tell me they never heard from him but once. The superintendent of that institution, who, by the way, perhaps I should have said before, I have never heard a word said against, the guards being the ones blamed as whipping more than ordered, may receive information some time that will be of W. H. YEAW.

Mr. Voorhees and the Soldiers.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal. There is no conflict in the statements concerning what occurred between Voorhees and the soldiers on the train during the war, there being two engagements instead of one. The one in which the bell-rope figures was some time during the year 1863, when a detachment of soldiers belonging to the Sixty-third Indiana Regiment had been sent over to Paris Ill., to quell a riot occasioned by Democratic resistance to the draft. On their return home Mr. Voorhees coarded the train at Terre Haute for indianapolis, but by the time he had reached breencastle the soldiers were making it so hot for him that he abandoned the train by jump-ing off after it had pulled out from the station. The bell-rope was appropriated, and, perhaps, the only thing that saved Daniel was the interference of the officers in charge of the soldiers until he made his escape, as above stated. There are at least two of the soldiers now living in the eastern part of this county, men who are reliable in every respect and who would make affidavit if it were necessary, but I presume the public is already satisfied that the great Democratic leader was a traitor.

"ANTI-SYCAM ORE." DANVILLE, Ind., May 4, 1888.

notoriety. The party has more than accepted his work; it organized a committee to approve blood is imparted by Hood's Safet and inderse it. Please, Mr. Journal, let these trial will convince you of its merit. ENERVIHING which belongs to pure, healthy blood is imparted by Hood's Samsparilla. AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

A Healthy Volume of Traffic. The train records of the week ending May 5 show that the movement of cars is rather above the usual early May volume, being 217 larger than in the week preceding, 366 larger than in the corresponding week of 1887, 1,568 more than in the corresponding week of 1886, and 2,196 more than in the corresponding week of 1885. In making the above statement, however, it should be stated that local business is considerably in excess of that of last year, and that through traffic shows a falling off. It will be noticed that in comparisons the through eastand-west lines, most of them, make an unfavorable exhibit, and the shortage is all in through business. Take the Panhandle lines. Their local business was never better, while their through traffic has not been so light in many years. The same is true of the Vandalia. The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis and the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago show the handsomest movement for this season of the year. The last week something of an increase in export business is shown, and the shipments of live stock have increased someshipments of live stock have increased somewhat, but the shipments of grain and provisions to New England points and interior New York are unusually light. There is some lumber going forward. West-bound the tonnage is not as heavy as thirty days ago; still it compares favorably with that of the corresponding period last year, and were railway supplies going forward to the extent which they were at the corresponding time 1887, the volume of traffic would be much heavier. As in the way of merchandise the shipments are somewhat in excess of those of shipments are somewhat in excess of those of last year. North-and-south roads are doexcellent business, character. The fact is that local business is seldom heavier at any season of the year than at the present time. While the movements of soal and live stock cut a less important figure than in the fall and winter months, the shipments of building material, such as stone, brick and lumber, are unusually large. Then agricultural implements, such as mowers, reapers, threshers and engines, form an important feature of business. It is believed that the coming week of this month will show further improvement, and that by its close the earnings will be well up to those of the corresponding month in years past. One favorable feature is the steadiness in rates; the roads know what they take in belongs to them—no rebates to be deducted. Below is given the number of cars received and forwarded at Indianapolis in the week ending May 5, as compared with those of the corresponding weeks of 1887

Name of Road.	Loaded cars, 1888.	Loaded cars. 1887.	cars, 1886.
L. N. A & C. Air-line	255	196	102
I., D. & W	316	253	225
I. & V	427	385	329
C., H. &I	884	462	625
L. E. & W. (Ind'polis div.)	406	448	480
O., I. & W. Eastern	812	582	Million Lincoln Charles
Peoria	984	BEET PRODUCTION OF THE PARTY.	779
C., I., St. L. & C. { Lafayette. Cincinnati.	2,770		1,459
Cincinnati.	2,119	1,865	
J. M. & I	744	789	655
C., St. L. & P. Columbus	1,273	1,678	1,412
Chicago	252	279	165
Vandalia	1,881	2,224	1,908
I. & St. L	1,529	1,347	1,538
Bee-line	1,655	1,546	1,563
Total	15,408	15,042	13,840
Empty Cars	4,710	4,862	4,110
Total movemnt	20,118	19.904	17.950

Matters Coming to a Head.

A few days ago the Journal mentioned that the relations were greatly strained between the Pennsylvania Company, the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis, and the Louisville Bridge Company toward the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road, which uses the J., M. & L. road between New Albany and the bridge to cross the river, and then the terminal facilities of the Pennsylvania Company at Louisville. On Saturday the Pennsylvania Company, the J., M. & I. and the Bridge company shut the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago out of Louisville and off of the bridge and their tracks. Late Saturday evening the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad Company secured a temporary injunction against their carrying out such a purpose, and the court fixed upon May 14 for the case to come up on its merits. The complainants allege that the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago owe them \$45,000 for rental and show no disposition to pay it, while they are given equal facilities on the tracks of the J., M. & I., the bridge and terminal facilities at Louisville with those of the Pennsylvania lines. The trouble is really, it is stated, an outgrowth of the rate war. The Pennsylvania people allege that while competing for business for the same points the L., N. A. & C. is not maintaining rates, abusing the mileage book privileges, etc. As yet the L., N. A. & C. have been unable to make a satisfactory contract with the Kentucky and Indiana Bridge Company to get into Louisville, but the turn matters have now taken will likely hasten some arrangement.

Personal, Local and State Notes. The Way Bill, one of the brightest papers of this class published, has changed its title to

Joseph Pool, roadmaster of the western division of the Lake Shore road, was stricken by pa alysis a day or two ago, while on duty. A. W. Johnson has been appointed agent of the Vandalia, on the T. H. & L. division, at Brown's Valley, vice A. M. Fuson, resigned. C. E. Henderson has purchased all the steel needed to complete the laying of the Ohio Southern road with steel weighing sixty pounds to the

The strike at the Edgar Thomson steel-rail mills is delaying improvements on several Indiana roads which had orders placed with these

The earnings of the Wabash proper, in April, fell \$490 below those of the corresponding month last year and those of the Ohio & Mississippi

There were transferred over the Belt road last week 10,946 cars, which is 1,276 more cars than were hauled on the Belt road the corresponding The Vandalia has completed the work of

equipping its passenger trains with the West-

nghouse air signals, and will put them into general use in a few days. The general passenger agent of the Indiana Midland road gives notice that after the 15th of this month the passenger fare between all staions will be three cents per mile.

The Ticket-brokers Association will meet at Detroit on Wednesday of this week, and expect to be in session three days. The association is now the more presperous than at any time in its

John King, president of the Erie road, hoots at the idea that the road is again crippled financially. He says the company was never in better financial condition, and has no use for

There is a railway bill before the Canadian Parliament which renders anyone selling intoxicating liquors to railway employee of the Dominion, while they are on duty, subject to a severe

Live-stock traffic begins to improve. What are known as distiliery cattle are being shipped East. Last week the Belt road engines handled 689 car-loads of stock, against 695 the corresponding week of 1887.

E. A. Ford, general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, accompanied by his assistant general passenger agents, will start to-day on a trip over the several lines, visiting agents and taking business soundings. Stockholders of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas road, at their annual meeting, voted to extend the road from Cairo to Grand Tower Hill, Ill., and there bridge the Mississippi and gain an entrance into St. Louis. Such an extension would, as well, give them an eastern con-

Of the fifteen Indianapolis roads none show so large an increase in their business thus far this year as does the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis. It will be noticed that the increase last week over the movement of cars the corresponding week 1887 lacked but four of being 100

V. H. Stevens has been appointed trainmaster of the Kansas City division of the Chicago, Santa Fe & California road, leased to the A., T. & S. F. His headquarters will be Marceline, Mo. Mr. Stevens was for many years a train-dispatcher on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago road.

One who has given the matter a good deal of attention says were a canvass of the business men on South Meridian street and of the prop-erty-holders on the South Side now made, by a large majority they would favor building the vi-aduct over Meridian street instead of occupying the alley on the east of Meridian street.

The Indianapolis, Decatur & Western has put on a morning train out of here, which leaves the Union Depot at 7 A. M. They now have three trains a day each way. Their new Kansas City train, which leaves here at 3:51 P. M., is proving to be a handsome paying train, earning in these times of light travel \$1.20 per mile run. Cutting down the dividend of the Penusyl-Cutting down the dividend of the Pennsylvania gives them an opportunity to key by something for a rainy day. Should the South Penn & CO., 72 E. Market street, Indianapolis.

road be built the Pennsylvania will need millions for defense, as the interstate law, which they, it is alleged, were instrumental in getting passed, forbids any distribution in the way of tribute, either through poels or diversion

The Woodruff company are to put on the line of sleeping-coaches which is to be run between Indianapolis and Grand Rapids, over the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan road, commencing with the 14th. Were the C.. M. & W. passenger de-partment to advertise their new line, it being mite a departure for this road, it would be a

The Pennsylvania is pushing the work of lay-ing a third, and in some places a fourth track, between Philadelphia and New York. At Har-risburg the commodious station is completed, and a good deal of work in the way of replacing iron bridges with stone arches is in progress, notwithstanding the economical freak the company is now laboring under.

I. D. Baldwin, of the L., N. A. & C., will represent the Indianapolis division of the Order of Railway Conductors at the annual convention which meets in Toronto, Canada, this week, and Conductor Barnett, of the Pennsylvania lines, will represent the Logansport division. This is their twentieth annual convention. The delegates will all meet in Chicago, and have a special train of Pullman cars from Chicago to Toronto over the Chicago & Grand Trunk.

At the Academy.

nels so soon.

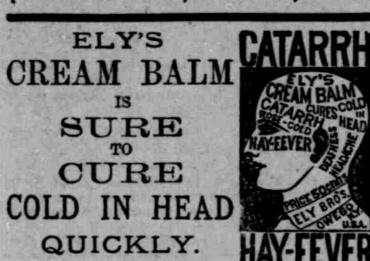
Young Artist (to friend)-Charley, do you see that lady and gentleman who are looking at my picture and talking in such low, earnest tones? Friend—Yes.

Young Artist—I wish you would saunter care-lessly by and find out what they are saying. It looks like business. Friend (after sauntering carelessly by)-She is blowing him up, Gns, for taking off his flan-

HUMORS of the stomach, salt rheum and blood isorders are cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.



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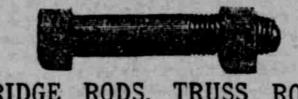
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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

MASONIC-ANCIENT LANDMARKS LODGE, No. 319, F. & A. M. Stated meeting this (Mon-day) evening, at 7:30 o'clock. WILLIS R. MINER, W. M. CHAS. SORHNER, Secretary

MASONIC-MYSTIC TIE LODGE, NO. 398, F. & 7:30 o'clock this evening, for work in the third de-gree. Visiting brethren will be fraternally welcomed. FERDINAND CHRISTMAN, W. M. WILLIS D. ENGLE, Secretary.

LEADQUARTERS GEO. H. THOMAS POST No. 17, G. A. R., Indianapolis, May 5, 1888.— Comrades of this post will assemble at the post hall, at 1 o'clock p. m., Monday, the 7th inst., to attend the funeral of Comrade Andrew W. Billing, at his late residence, 146 Buchanan street. Comrades of other posts, especially ex-prisoners of war, are in vited to participate. JAMES B. BLACK, Commander. JOHN M. PAVER, Adjutant.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ITTLE & MODRELL, WALL-PAPER CLEAN ing. Office 19 Circle st. DR. J. A. COMPTON, OFFICE, 40 EAST OHIO st.; residence, over office; telephone, 125. CLAIRVOYANT AND MAGNETIC HEALER MRS. LAVINIA DOUGLASS. Room 18, Grand

A STROLOGER-MRS. DR. ELLIS, SCIENTIFIC A strologer, can be consulted, for a short time, on all affairs of life—where to go, what to do, to gain success in business, health and happiness. Office, Ryan's Block, Tennessee street and Indiana avenue, third floor, Room 8. Office hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

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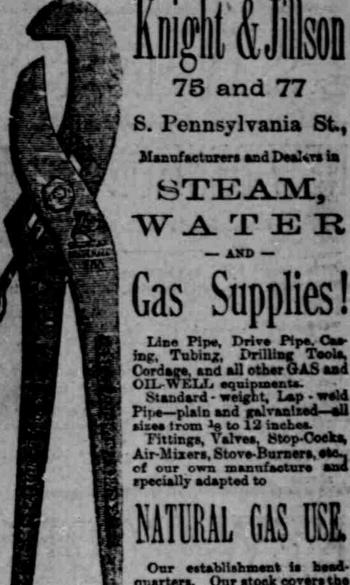


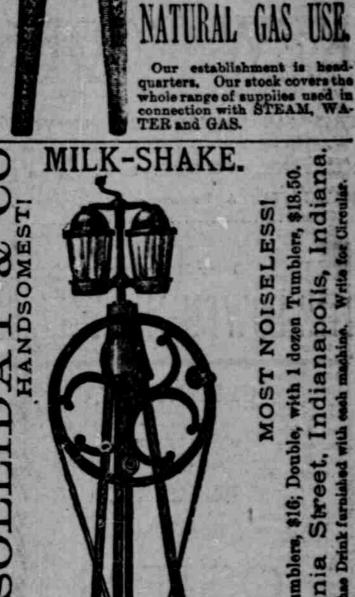
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